

THE ROYAL RECEPTION TENDERED

The Tenth Pennsylvania Volunteers by Pittsburgh on Their Return from the Philippines.

THE PROCESSION IS HEADED

By President McKinley, who Receives a Continuous Ovation. Gov. Atkinson Present.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., August 28.—President McKinley left Pittsburgh to-night for East Liverpool, Ohio, at 9 o'clock, a very weary man. The entire day had been spent under the most trying circumstances, and the President was almost worn out. As soon as he reached his private car Cleopatra, at Shady Side Station, he retired to his stateroom and lay down, giving orders that he should not be disturbed until the train reached East Liverpool. Mrs. McKinley rested during the entire day, remaining at Calmarcarque. Mr. Pitcairn's residence, and stated this evening that she was feeling very well. When the President retired Sunday night his information was that the Tenth regiment would reach here at 10 o'clock this morning, and arrangements were made accordingly. Upon arising at 7:30 Mr. McKinley was told of the delay to the troop train, and at once began work on his mail. After breakfast the President received a few callers, and then was driven to Hotel Schenley, where he was met by the reception committee, and at 12:30 went to Allegheny to meet the regiment. Finding that the train was even later than expected, the party was taken to the residence of B. F. Jones, chairman of the Republican national committee in 1888, where an hour was spent. When the President finally headed the procession that escorted the Tenth regiment from Allegheny to Schenley Park, it was 3 o'clock.

Along the five mile march the President received an ovation that was practically continuous from the thousands of persons along the route. After the troops had been reviewed and the exercises at the pavilion had been concluded, the President was driven to Calmarcarque, where he was joined at dinner by Major General Merritt and Colonel George Curtis. Treadwell, Governor Roosevelt's representative. After dinner the presidential party was at once driven to the special train awaiting them at Shady Side Station, and at 9 o'clock left for East Liverpool, where they will be the guests of Joseph Taylor, one of Mr. McKinley's oldest friends.

GREAT GREETING

Extended to the Tenth Pennsylvania Volunteers by the Citizens of Pittsburgh and Vicinity—President's Enthusiastic Reception.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., August 28.—With cannon booming, bells clanging, whistles shrieking, flags waving and mighty cheers from hundreds of thousands of throats, the brave Tenth Pennsylvania Volunteers were welcomed home to-day, after more than a year's gallant service in the Philippines. The reception tendered the returning soldiers will always be remembered in this city as one of the greatest demonstrations of patriotism that has ever taken place in this country. A fund of \$55,000 donated by the generous citizens of Pittsburgh and the surrounding towns, permitted the committee who had the affair in charge to make lavish preparations for the home coming and nothing was left undone that would show the "Fighting Tenth" how well their services for their country in a foreign land were appreciated by the residents of their native state. The only thing lacking to make the day one of supreme happiness, was the absence of the brave and well beloved Colonel Hawkins, who led the boys in all the battles and shared in all of their sufferings, but who was denied the privilege of marching at their head when they returned home to receive the plaudits of a grateful people. The day opened threatening and lowering clouds hung over the city, but long before the arrival of the trains carrying the troops, the clouds had disappeared and the sun was shining brightly. The crowds that lined the streets along the route of the parade from the parks in Allegheny to the reviewing stand in Schenley park, was almost beyond counting. Half a Million Strangers. Good judges estimate the number at not less than 500,000. This is not regarded as too high, and the attraction certainly warranted it. Besides the fact that the soldiers, fresh from the scenes of victory, were to be in the parade, which in itself was a memorable sight, it was also known that President McKinley, Mrs. McKinley, Major General Merritt, Major General Francis V. Greene and other prominent national and state officials, were in the city. The arrangements which had been made for the parade could not have been improved upon. Although the people from the surrounding counties began literally pouring into the city soon after the dawn of day, the police had made preparations that this influx did not create any trouble so as to interfere with the line of march. From the point of starting in Allegheny over 2,000 officers enrolled for the occasion from different municipal departments of the two cities, were located along the line at certain intervals and in this manner the immense concourse of onlookers was kept well under control. The decorations of the streets and buildings were overwhelmingly rich and gorgeous and the five miles over which the parade took place was practically an unbroken line of flags, flowers, festoon and bunting. The reviewing stand of President McKinley and his staff of notables, in Schenley park, was a magnificent work of art, composed of silk plush and damask, all blended tastefully in the colors of the national emblem. The reception to the Philippine heroes began early in the morning at New Brighton, Pa., where a committee of prominent Pennsylvanians welcomed them as soon as they had crossed the border of the state. After brief exercises and a hearty breakfast tendered by the citizens of New Brighton, the regiment was rushed into Allegheny. The train came in three sections and immediately after the soldiers had disembarked the line of march to Schenley park, where the exercises were to be held, was taken up. The Parade. The parade moved in the following order: Mounted police. Chief Marshal General Charles Miller and staff of the Pennsylvania National Guard officers. Carriages containing President McKinley, General Wesley Merritt, General Francis V. Greene, Colonel George Treadwell, representative of Governor Roosevelt; Governor M. A. Stone, of Pennsylvania, and visiting senators, congressmen and other distinguished guests. Delegations from various posts of the Grand Army of the Republic. Provisional brigade of the National Guard of Pennsylvania, composed of the First, Fourth and Eighteenth regiments and Battery B, and under the command of General John A. Wiley. Tenth regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers, commanded by Lieutenant Colonel James E. Barnett. Service men of the Spanish war, commanded by Colonel S. W. Hay. Reception committee in carriages. Upon reaching Schenley park the column was reviewed by President McKinley, after which he proceeded to the music pavilion where the exercises were held. Seats had been provided for 25,000 friends and relations of the members of the "Tenth" in front of the music pavilion, but these were filled long before the exercises began and those standing were unable to secure even standing room within hearing distance. After music by the Economy band, Major Lee S. Smith called the meeting to order and Rev. T. N. Boyle, D. D., delivered the invocation. Governor M. A. Stone was then introduced as chairman of the meeting, and delivered an address of welcome in behalf of the state. President's Royal Welcome. After the conclusion of Governor Stone's address, President McKinley was introduced. The President's speech was received with tumultuous applause, especially every reference to the gallant Tenth. When the speaker enumerated the several regiments entitled to special honors, the boys of the Tenth took a hand in the cheering. As each regiment was mentioned, the soldiers showed their delight in prolonged applause. The Twentieth Kansas (Colonel Funston's regiment) came in for an ovation. When the Nebraska regiment was mentioned, the boys could with difficulty be stopped, but the Utah battery's after cheer went up and the regiment in chorus gave the Philippine yell several times. The Utah battery and the Tenth regiment were chums in the Philippines and several times the Utah men shelled the jungles, driving the insurgents back, while the Tenth slept after a battle. (The President's speech will be found on the 8th page.) Congressman John Dalzell followed in an eloquent address and on behalf of the citizens of Western Pennsylvania, presented each of the commission officers a sword, the chaplain a loving cup and every man in the regiment a beautiful medal. The presents were received by Colonel Barnett on behalf of the officers and men. General Wesley Merritt was then introduced and made an address on behalf of the army. After benediction by Rev. Dr. A. H. Lucas, the regiment was marched to the park race track, where a sumptuous repast was served and then they were finally dismissed. The President and party were driven to the Hotel Schenley for luncheon and later Mr. and Mrs. McKinley returned to Mr. Pitcairn's home, where they remained the rest of the day. Governor Atkinson Present. Governor Atkinson, of West Virginia, was at the Schenley to assist in giving the boys of the Tenth regiment a reception that they will always remember. He is accompanied by his wife. While the governor greeted friends in the lobby of the hotel, Mrs. Atkinson chatted with the wife of Governor Stone. Governor Atkinson is a typical West Virginian, friendly and open in demeanor. He is enthusiastic over the material resources and prospects of his state and in speaking of them said: "The area of West Virginia is 25,000 square miles and 20,000 square miles of that area is coal land. There is in the aggregate eighty-nine feet of coal measures above the water level. The veins of coal range from twenty-six inches to twenty-three feet in thickness, and our output of coal last year was 16,000,000 long tons of 2,240 pounds to the ton."

ARCTIC EXPLORATIONS

Of the Wellman Expedition—The Objects Attained.

HULL, England, Aug. 28.—Walter Wellman, the leader of the Wellman polar expedition, reached Tromsø, Norway, August 17, after having successfully completed explorations in Frans Josef land, and arrived here to-day. He walks with the aid of crutches, his right leg, which was so seriously injured by a fall into a snow-covered crevasse while Mr. Wellman was leading his party, still being useless. The explorer was accompanied by the American members of the expedition, who are well. In an interview with a reporter of the Associated Press Mr. Wellman said: "The object of the expedition was two-fold—to complete explorations of Frans Josef land, of which the northern and northeastern portions were practically unknown, and to reach a high altitude, or even the pole itself. The first object was successfully accomplished. The second would have been achieved, but for a greater extent than by previous explorers but for the accident to myself. "The point at which we turned back was twenty-five miles northwest of the Freeden islands, where Dr. Naansen landed in 1895. North of these islands we photographed three islands and some large land, unseen either by Payer or Naansen. We also found that Payer's so-called Dove glacier does not exist. "I still believe it is possible to reach the pole by Frans Josef land, but I am not sure if I shall make another effort."

The party proceeded immediately to London, where they arrived this afternoon.

CHICAGO COLISEUM COLLAPSES.

Twelve Steel Arches Supporting Superstructure in Course of Erection Fall Down.

NINE MEN CRUSHED TO DEATH

And a Number Injured—Contractors had Just Completed Work of Erection.

CHICAGO, August 28.—Twelve steel arches, each weighing thirty-three tons, which were to have supported the superstructure of the Coliseum building, in course of erection, on Wabash avenue, between Fifteenth and Sixteenth streets, fell to the ground late this afternoon. It is known that six lives were crushed out. The bodies of three men are supposed to be under the wreckage. Seven are in the hospital with injuries received in the accident, and of these two will surely die, one may possibly recover and the rest are for the greater part, seriously injured. The dead: Charles Walpot, crushed to death; Stephen J. Thompson, crushed to death; John Fay, head crushed; Richard Sherman, head cut off; Edward Murray, head and both legs cut off; Theodore Thorn, crushed to death. Missing and supposed to be under the ruins: Frank Logan, Alexander Millas, Sam Smith. Fatally injured: John Dowd, both legs broken, both eyes knocked out; internal injuries. John White, cut on head and right side; internal injuries. Others injured: Cornelius Toomey, head crushed, internal injuries; may recover. Peter Pelletiere, crushed about the shoulders and chest. Serious. John Hawthorn, head cut, internal injuries; serious.

Work About Done. All of the twelve arches were standing, the twelfth and last having been completed to-day. It was the intention of the steel contractors, the Pittsburgh Bridge Company, of Pittsburgh, Pa., to turn over its work to-night to the general contractors. The immense "traveler" or derrick which had been used in the erection of the arches had been removed, and the agents of the bridge company were accounting their work as practically completed, when suddenly, and without the slightest warning, the arch last put in place suddenly fell over against the next one to it. The weight was too much for this. It gave way, crashed against the third, and then one by one the great steel spans fell over to the south, precisely in the same manner as a number of cards would fall. Nearly all the men who were killed were at work on top of the arches, forty feet above the ground. Some of them made futile attempts to slide down the side of the arches, but before they could save themselves they were hurled to the ground. Many of them uttered piercing shrieks for aid as they fell. Most of them were killed outright by the awful nature of their injuries.

Mangled Beyond Recognition.

The skulls of the unfortunate men were crushed into shapeless masses, while their limbs were cut off as if by a monster knife, and they were mangled beyond recognition. The immense structure began falling slowly, each arch being sustained by the cross beams supporting the entire structure. As the mass gained impetus, bars of iron three inches thick snapped with a loud report, and the great mass moved faster and faster in its descent. With a crash that was heard blocks distant, the structure fell, leaving the walls practically uninjured. An immense crowd gathered around the place, and despite the efforts of the police, who were close at hand, they swarmed over the mass of wreckage, making desperate but ill-directed efforts to drag out the dead and save the wounded. It was only with the greatest difficulty that the police were finally able to drive back the crowd and give the firemen and uninjured workmen a chance to rescue the injured. That more men were not killed and injured was almost a miracle. Fully fifty men were at work in the space covered by the arches as they fell. The direct cause of the accident is not known, and it will probably be several days before it is determined. One theory is that a shifting sand beneath the foundation caused the collapse of the first arch, which brought all the others to the ground. J. J. Johnson, superintendent of the Pittsburgh Bridge Company, was unable to advance any cause for the collapse of the structure.

PLAN TO PREVENT MALARIA.

Eucalyptus Trees May be Used in Cuba to Prevent the Disease.

HAVANA, August 28.—Owing to frequent recommendations to Governor General Brooke of the eucalyptus tree as an anti-malarial agent, some investigations into the subject have been carried on under his orders. Attention has been called to the success obtained in cultivating the tree in the vast Campagna di Roma, Italy, where eucalyptus is now recognized as rendering the whole territory much less unhealthy. The City of Mexico is cited as another instance where marshy places have been rendered healthful by the presence of these trees. One recommendation says that the camp of the British troops in Jamaica, which was formerly malarial, has been planted with eucalyptus, the outcome already being a steady disappearance of marshy spots. The tree, which absorbs the moisture, grows very rapidly, often ten feet in a

year. The wood is valuable and honey bees seek the flowers. The honey, it is said, contains important medicinal properties. The tree department at Santiago de Cuba, not knowing of the investigations in progress under General Brooke's direction, recently made a request for several thousand eucalyptus slips, the requisition being strongly indorsed by General Leonard Wood. These are now thriving.

OHIO DEMOCRATS.

Only a Few Delegates on the Ground for State Convention.

ZANESVILLE, Ohio, August 28.—While there are only a few of the delegates here for the Democratic state convention which meets here to-morrow and Wednesday, yet most of the candidates and their workers are on hand. The delegates will all be in to-morrow for conferences during the forenoon and the regular district meetings in the afternoon and the meetings of the committees in the evening. A full state ticket is to be nominated, including candidates for governor, lieutenant governor, attorney general, auditor, treasurer, supreme judge and member of the board of public works. For months there has been an animated contest in the eighty-eight counties for the nomination for governor between John R. McLean, Colonel James A. Kilbourne, Congressman John J. Lentz, General Isaac R. Sherwood, Hon. Charles L. Haskell, James A. Rice, Col. James P. Seward, Horace L. Chapman and others. The contest was really between McLean and Kilbourne, as the delegates instructed for the others were also listed on their second choice for either McLean or Kilbourne. During the past week it has been the field against McLean, but the closing county conventions of last Saturday gave him such a lead that he has since been considered master of the situation. There are no differences over the platform.

John R. McLean arrived this afternoon and Colonel James Kilbourne to-night, and all the other candidates for governor and other places on the state ticket. There is no change to-day in the figures. The arrival of McLean has made his friends more enthusiastic, and the arrival of Kilbourne has made some of his friends more despondent. The other candidates for governor are not doing much except shaking hands with the exception of Sherwood, who seems to be in line for second place. The McLean men are so confident of not less than seventy-six more than necessary on the first ballot that they are figuring on their running mates. They prefer Col. James Kilbourne for lieutenant governor, but so far neither he nor his friends will concede the nomination to McLean or accept the second place. If the Kilbourne men hold out, it is likely that the ticket will be McLean and Sherwood. The indications to-night are that there will be opposition to the adoption of the proposed constitution that provides a more definite plan of party organization and a uniform system for selecting delegates to all Democratic conventions.

SOLDIERS AMBUSHED.

Killed and Mutilated Near Cebu in Philippine Islands.

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 28.—The following dispatch has been received from General Otis dated yesterday: Hughes, Iloilo, reports four soldiers ambushed, killed, mutilated, few miles south of Cebu; names not given; that robber bands, negroes, scattered and most members of same returning to work on sugar plantations; that armed Tagalos who had entered the heights over the town and that conditions favorable for formation of civil government under military supervision as has been directed. Little change in Panay and Cebu islands; withdrawal of volunteers and regulars discharged under order forty last year has prevented active campaigns in those islands, which meditated reinforcements will cure.

MUNDI IS ALL RIGHT.

He and his Tribesmen Make War on Sulu Insurgents.

MANILA, Aug. 28, 7:55 p. m.—A report received here from Cebu says that Datto Mundi, with his tribesmen, has taken the warpath against the insurgents, who are holding Zamboanga, and has given them a warm battle. Mundi welcomed General Bates, saying he was anxious to become an American citizen, and asked permission to fight the insurgents. He was given an American flag. General Bates will return to the Sulu archipelago to arrange for establishing American garrisons there.

Don't Know Dato Mundi.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 28.—A dispatch has been received at the war department from General Otis, under date of August 26, stating that Dato Mundi, of Zamboanga, attacked and defeated the insurgents there on that date, killing thirty of them. The dispatch, as given out at the war department, is much confused and the officials have been unable to ascertain just who Dato Mundi is. It is thought, however, that he is one of the smaller chiefs.

Admiral Dewey at Nice.

NICE, Aug. 28.—Admiral Dewey, accompanied by Lieutenants Brumby and Caldwell, arrived here this afternoon. Accepting the United States vice consul's invitation the admiral drove to Point d'Aure, stopping at the Grotto. Thence he ascended the Falcon, from which there is a superb view. The party continued on to Cimiez, arriving at the heights over the town and returned to the city. In spite of the warm weather and the fact that this was his second visit, Admiral Dewey expressed admiration of all he saw. The American officers returned to Ville Franche after dinner.

Hartford Races.

HARTFORD, Conn., Aug. 28.—The opening of the grand circuit races at Charter Oak park was attended by 7,000 people, who saw excellent sport. The track was very fast, and Daniel Chipmunk, ridden by George W. Smith, won the first two heats of the 2:14 pace. She was a quitter from that time on, however, and Maxine took the race by hard fighting. The \$10,000 stake, the Charter Oak 2:16 trot, brought out thirteen entries and was taken by George W. Smith, ridden by the talent. He was backed in the last heat and won. The 2:30 trot was unfinished, Halie Rockett taking the first heat and Valpa second and third. The second heat showed 2:09 1/4, unusual in this class.

Out in Four Rounds.

NEWARK, N. J., Aug. 28.—Buck Stelzer, of Columbus, knocked out Jimmy Kennard, of St. Paul, in four rounds to-night. Bonner Gets the Decision. NEW YORK, Aug. 28.—Jack Bonner got the decision over Yank Kennard at the end of the twenty-fifth round.

IMPORTANT WITNESSES EXAMINED

In the Dreyfus Trial—Five Were Favorable and Two Were Against Him.

ONE CONFESSES HIS ERROR.

In 1894 an Solemnly Affirms that Esterhazy was the Author of the Bordereau.

RENNES, August 28.—The balance of the evidence to-day, for a change, was in favor of Dreyfus. Five witnesses were for him and two against him. The most interesting testimony was that of handwriting expert Charavary, who had come to declare he had changed entirely his opinion, which in 1894 was against, and now is in favor of Dreyfus, who he to-day affirmed was not the author of the bordereau. His candid confession of error was received with murmurs of satisfaction in court which became discreet applause, in spite of Colonel Jouan's patent disapproval, when he solemnly added: "I declare here, on my soul and conscience, that the bordereau was written by Esterhazy."

The most important incident, however, was Colonel Carriere's request that a rogatory commission be instructed to take Colonel Du Paty de Clam's deposition. The initiative came purely from the government commissary, Maitres Labori and Demange having no faith in such a measure, because it allows Du Paty de Clam to escape cross-examination, which is the only thing worth having under the present circumstances. Du Paty de Clam being a witness for the prosecution, Major Carriere will simply prepare a list of questions which an examining magistrate will put to Du Paty de Clam at his residence, and nobody supposes that the witness will be very much embarrassed by the interrogatories. To-day the central figure in the court yard, which is the meeting place for all the leading personages of the trial during the suspension of the sessions, was Captain Freystaetter, who was the subject of many flattering remarks upon his manly and soldier-like bearing. Indeed, the interest in him was so great that some persons waited all night long outside the door of the court, in order to obtain standing room in the rear part of the court room, in the hope of seeing him at to-day's sitting, the impression having gone abroad that he might be recalled.

His modest and frank manner inspired admiration in all except the generals and the other military witnesses for the prosecution, who seemed afraid of him, and scowled in his direction from the other side of the court yard. Captain Freystaetter will not remain here until the end of the trial, but will leave Rennes in a few days. M. De Freycinet, former minister of war, arrived this afternoon, and will testify to-morrow. (Detailed proceedings on seventh page.)

Means de Clam.

LONDON, Aug. 28.—The Rome correspondent of the Daily Mail says: Colonel Panissardi positively declares that the initials in the "Canaille de D—" documents means DuBols, which is an alias for Colonel Du Paty de Clam. Mercier to be Prosecuted. LONDON, Aug. 28.—The Paris correspondent of the Daily Mail says: General Mercier will be prosecuted in connection with the Dreyfus affair.

SEA MONSTERS BATTLE.

Capt. Peabody's Story of an Octopus Killing a 3,000 Pound Sunfish.

VICTORIA, B. C., August 28.—Capt. Peabody, of the bark Willcott, tells of having seen a gigantic octopus fight with, vanquish and feast on a sunfish of about 3,000 pounds weight in the Pacific some hundreds of miles out from San Francisco in the course of vessels sailing from Honolulu to Nantux. In his log entry in relation to the deep-sea monster, he says: "In latitude 30.30 north, longitude 136 west, my attention was called by the quartermaster, Frank Bostock, of San Diego, to a terrible commotion in the water about three points northward of the ice beam. While we were watching the breaking of the water ceased. Then we could distinctly see the outline of two objects on the surface. We got our telescopes to bear on them and discovered the smaller of the two was a very large sunfish, a curiously shaped fish all head and no body. It appeared to be about twelve feet in diameter and must have weighed 3,000 pounds. Its adversary was a huge octopus, the length of whose body was certainly forty feet and the breadth about twenty-five feet, with eight tentacles. We advanced sufficiently close to make an accurate examination. The octopus' eyes were large, of a greenish tint, and somewhat protruding; its mouth, however, was not so very large, and it appeared to be shaped like a parrot's bill; its tentacles were tapering, and like its body, of a grayish color, covered with spots. It had power of changing the color of these spots as fast as the eye could detect the changes. Suddenly the octopus discharged a huge jet of dark-colored fluid full in the eyes of the sunfish and then, rushing forward with the rapidity of an arrow, it encircled its prey with the long tentacles, and in a moment the victor and vanquished had disappeared below the surface. In a few moments more we had sailed right over the scene, and found the water was colored almost black for a space of fully two hundred feet in diameter, and we noticed an odor slightly resembling iodine rising from the water. About twenty minutes later we saw the huge creature again on the surface enjoying its meal of sunfish."

DOMINICAN REVOLUTION.

Reports from Santiago, Cuba, State that the Government Has Surrendered to the Revolutionists.

NEW YORK, Aug. 28.—Adriano Gurillon, the representative of the Santo Dominican revolutionists in this country, has received the following cablegram: SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Aug. 27. Revolution in capital. Government surrenders. (Signed) LE MARCHE. La Marche is the representative of the Jimenez revolutionists at Santiago de Cuba. No details have yet been received by Mr. Gurillon. SANTO DOMINGO, Aug. 28.—Some of the revolutionists are headed by Ramon Caceres and Horacio Vasquez. The towns of San Francisco de Macoris, La Vega Real and Cotuyul are in possession of the revolutionists, who are marching on this city. The government has sent a commission, composed of C. N. Moya, Leonte, Vasquez, Espallart, Penzan and Rynoso to meet and ascertain from the revolutionists what they want. Nothing will be done before the commission returns. Up to now not a single shot has been fired here. Should no agreement be made the government, it is said, will take energetic steps and serious trouble may follow. The United States cruiser New Orleans and the French cruiser Cedille are in port. Puerto Plata, Santiago, Moca and Monte Cristi are said here to be quiet. The Dominican warships are all at this port, but may leave at any moment. The revolutionists, it is asserted, have not proclaimed any special candidate. Telegraphic communications are generally interrupted.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA.

Aug. 28.—General Juan Isidro Jimenez, the revolutionary aspirant to the presidency of the republic of Santo Domingo, arrived here with his two sons to-day by the south coast boat, but was not permitted to land. The refusal of the authorities to allow him to go ashore annoyed him exceedingly and he refused to grant a newspaper interview, alleging that the press invariably misrepresented him. A large crowd of Dominican sympathizers and refugees endeavored to go on board the steamer to salute Jimenez, but were refused permission. They gave free vent to their indignation.

REVOLUTIONISTS SUCCESSFUL.

General Pepin Defeated—Another General Goes Over to Insurgents.

CAPE HAITIEN, Hayti, August 28.—News from the Republic of Santo Domingo shows that General Pepin, returning from succoring Santiago was defeated by the Dominican revolutionists and obliged to retreat on Monte Cristi. Mao and a section of Guayacan have declared in favor of the revolution and the revolutionists are massing in those places, cutting off communication with Monte Cristi.

It is reported that General Patino,

the minister sent by the Dominican government into the Cibao territory, seeing that the success of his mission was impossible, has joined the partisans of Jimenez, the leader of the revolution. MAO and a section of Guayacan have declared in favor of the revolution and the revolutionists are massing in those places, cutting off communication with Monte Cristi.

PEURTO PLATA, August 27. Via

MARTINIQUE, August 28.—Although the city of Santiago de Los Aballeros, has not surrendered to the revolutionists, the spirit of the townspeople is openly in opposition to the government. Here the government forces under General Juan Garrido are entranced on two hills about eight kilometers from the city. Many sympathizers with the uprising left the city to-day to join the insurgents, among them Dr. Dionicio. They were well equipped. Carri-do's men are deserting. More than 100 men with arms and supplies have gone over to the enemy. The revolution advances rapidly in Monte Cristi, though without battles as yet. The revolutionists desire to avoid the shedding of blood. The crops are flourishing and the country people want the revolution to end quickly so that agriculture may not be harmed.

PREPARATION FOR WAR

In the Transvaal Goes on With Unabated Vigor.

CAPE TOWN, Aug. 28.—According to reports from Johannesburg the burghers are everywhere exchanging Martini for Mausers. A heavy load of ammunition, including 300 Mausers, arrived at Johannesburg on Friday from Utrecht, the Netherlands. The Cape house of assembly is again debating the question of the transit of arms intended for the Orange Free State, and presumably the Transvaal. Evidently a state of extreme tension exists, as every speech made to-day was received with almost absolute silence in the chamber.

Jones Returns October 1.

CHICAGO, Aug. 28.—Chairman Samuel Cook, of the ways and means committee of the national Democratic committee, to-day received a letter from Senator Jones saying he would return from Europe to be in Chicago by October 1. "Mr. Jones is in excellent health and I infer from his letter that he will return from Scotland to take active command of the Democratic forces," said Mr. Cook. The letter is purely personal and touches but little on the political situation.

Weather Forecast for To-day.

For West Virginia, fair Tuesday; warmer in northwest portion; Wednesday threatening, probably showers; fresh easterly winds. For Western Pennsylvania, fair Tuesday; warmer in northwest portion; Wednesday threatening, probably showers; fresh easterly winds. For Ohio, fair Tuesday; warmer in extreme southeast portion; Wednesday threatening, probably showers; fresh easterly winds.

Local Temperature.

The temperature as observed Saturday by C. Schepff, druggist, corner Market and Fourteenth streets, was as follows: 7 a. m. 72 12 p. m. 84 3 p. m. 84 6 p. m. 78 12 m. 81 Weather fair.

Pianos Must be Sold.

The entire stock of fine pianos of Milligan, Wilkin & Co.'s immense establishment must be sold quick. Anyone needing a piano cannot afford to miss this opportunity to secure an instrument for about one-half its value. The room must be vacated shortly, and for that reason the goods must be sacrificed regardless of their value or cost. The gentlemen in charge of the sale take great pleasure in showing the goods and giving any information desired.

The store of Milligan, Wilkin & Co.

will be kept open every evening to accommodate anyone who may wish to inspect the stock.